

along the western boundary of the farm field, the workers used a backhoe to excavate the portion of the farm lane that crossed a small, unnamed tributary of Muddy Run. This crossing revealed the presence of a section of corduroy road, or wooden logs laid perpendicular to the course of the road, in situ beneath the hard-packed earth comprising the farm lane. The corduroying extended along the lane about 15 to 20 feet, effectively "bridging" the small stream. Logs forming the corduroying were about 8 to 10 feet in length, and 3 to 6 inches in diameter. They were rough cut and undressed, with the bark still present. Few artifacts were observed in the soils deposited with the corduroy road, and those that were present included whitewares and clear bottle glass, suggesting a date of construction in the late nineteenth-century. Although not technically part of the Williams Site, the discovery of the corduroy road aids in the interpretation of the site and area as a whole, indicating the types of rural engineering necessary for communication and transportation, and which likely were constructed by local residents.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Excluding the prehistoric artifacts, which have already been described, there were over 35,000 historic artifacts recovered from the plowzone sampling of the Thomas Williams Site, including ceramics, nails, bottle and window glass, ceramic smoking pipe fragments, buttons, bone and shell, coins, and miscellaneous metal fragments. This total does not include the 101,426 brick fragments, ranging from small bits to whole

bricks, that were recovered. A total of 17,870 ceramic sherds were found during the plowzone testing, including 7,394 redware fragments (41.3%), 5,804 whiteware and ironstone fragments (32.6%), 3,143 pearlware fragments (17.6%), 887 creamware, engine-turned and refined red-bodied, and tin-glazed earthenwares (4.9%), 574 porcelain sherds (3.2%), and 68 brown, and American blue and gray stoneware fragments (.4%). The total number of ceramic fragments accounted for 59.5 percent of the total assemblage. There were 11,973 glass fragments recovered, accounting for about 40 percent of the total assemblage. Glass artifacts included 4,067 bottle and jar fragments (40%), and 7,906 window glass fragments (60%). A total of 2,031 nails were found in the plowzone, and this total included 14 wrought (.7%), 1,459 cut nails (72%), and 550 wire nails (27%). Buttons, including brass, copper, iron, mother-of-pearl, bone, glass, and rubber accounted for 208 artifacts; included in this group were two marked rubber buttons: "Goodyear Button Co.," and "Novelty Button Comp." A total of 207 smoking pipe fragments, including stoneware (gray, brown, and yellow) and kaolin bowls and stem parts, were recovered. Other artifacts recovered from the plowzone included bone and shell fragments, such as cow, pig, cat, and bird bones; also seeds, like cherry, peach, and walnut pits; architectural debris such as shutter dogs, ceramic door knob parts, door hinges and latches, bolts, locks, and keys. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of the flotsam of a late nineteenth century to early twentieth century house demolition site: thimbles, straight pins, safety pins, tin can parts, zinc jar lids, glass beads, copper and glass jewelry, a

man's wedding band, suspender clips and rivets, a clock key, an eyeglass lens and a metal eyeglass arm part, doll parts, marbles, textile (leather and cloth, mostly shoe parts), oil lamp parts and glass, shotgun shells, tablespoons and knives, grommets, combs, push pins, and horseshoes. A 1 1/4" lead seal, marked with a shield and rampant lion was recovered from S10W60; the exact identification of this seal is not known (Plate 16) (Stone 1974:281-297; Noel-Hume 1978:269; Calver and Bolton 1950).

Twenty-one U.S. and foreign coins were found during the course of the plowzone sampling. These are summarized in Table 10. The coins found dated from the third quarter of the eighteenth century (King George III half-cent, circa 1775?, Liberty Head cent, 1798) to twentieth-century Lincoln Head cents (1919 and 1920). An 1897 U.S. quarter was recovered from S95W40, the largest denomination found.

Several stonemason's points were recovered from the plowzone testing. These points were square and in varying sizes, indicating discard after use. New points were about one foot in length, and were used on hard stones to remove the surface material quickly. It was held in one hand and struck with a two- to five-pound hammer held in the mason's other hand. Points had to be sharpened frequently, and when they reached a length of about five inches had to be discarded (McKee 1980:24). Stonemason's points were also found in Features 12 and 17, and from surface collections around the site. In addition to these points, some exotic stone fragments were observed at the site,

PLATE 16

Lead Bale Seal Recovered from
Williams Site Excavations

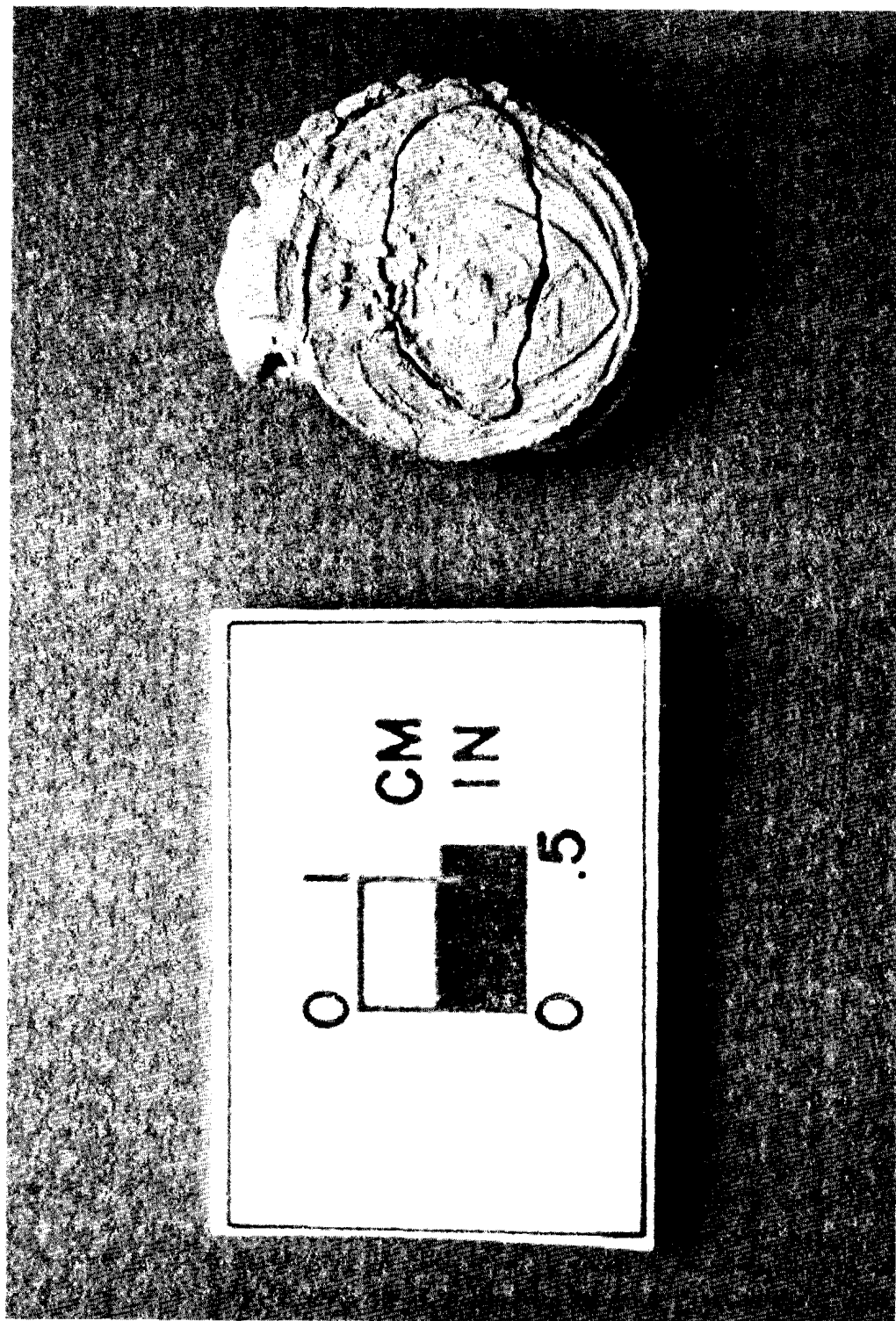


TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF COINS RECOVERED FROM THE WILLIAMS SITE (7NC-D-130)

Coin Description	Unit	Date	Provenience
King George III half cent	S30 W50	1775?	86-2-199
Liberty Head Cent	S30 W40 NW1/4 PZ	1798	86-2-121
Liberty Head Cent	S20 W20 SE1/4 PZ	1807	86-2-144
Liberty Head Cent	S10 W60 SE1/4 PZ	1808	86-2-192
Liberty Head Cent	S40 W50	1817	86-2-198
Liberty Head Cent	S40 W50	1838	86-2-198
Liberty Head Cent	F17 SW Lv. 6	1853	86-2-277
Indian Head Cent	Surface of Lv. II, S of house found.	1882	86-2-539
Indian Head Cent	S10 W60 SE1/4 PZ	1887	86-2-192
Canadian Cent	F17 SE1/4 Lv. 5	1888	86-2-260
Indian Head Cent	S90 W10 SW1/4 PZ	1890	86-2-167
Indian Head Cent	S40 W10 NE1/4 PZ	1897	86-2-137
U.S. Quarter	S100 W40 NE1/4 PZ	1897	86-2-174
Indian Head Cent	F17 SW1/4 Lv. 9	1897	86-2-275
Indian Head Cent	S30 W10 SE1/4 PZ	1903	86-2-100
Indian Head Cent	S20 W20 SE1/4 PZ	1904	86-2-144

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Coin Description	Unit	Date	Provenience
Indian Head Cent	S40 W50 SW1/4 PZ	1907	86-2-211
Indian Head Cent	S20 W50 NE1/4 PZ	1907	86-2-127
Indian Head Cent	S40 W20 NW1/4 PZ	1907	86-2-134
Indian Head Cent	F2 W1/2 Lv. 4	1908	86-2-325
Indian Head Cent	S60 W10 SE1/4 PZ	1908	86-2-140
Lincoln Head Cent	F17 NW1/4 Lv. 3	1910	86-2-278
Lincoln Head Cent	F100 Lv. 1 W1/2	1911	86-2-285
Lincoln Head Cent	F17 SW1/4 Lv. 6	1912	86-2-277
Lincoln Head Cent	S20 W50 SE1/4 PZ	1913	86-2-202
Buffalo Nickel	S21 W54 F17 Lv. 6	1913	86-2-28
Lincoln Head Cent	S40 W30 SE1/4 PZ	1919	86-2-136
Lincoln Head Cent	S20 W50 SW1/4 PZ	1920	86-2-201

KEY: Mean Ceramic Date = 1879.03
F = Feature

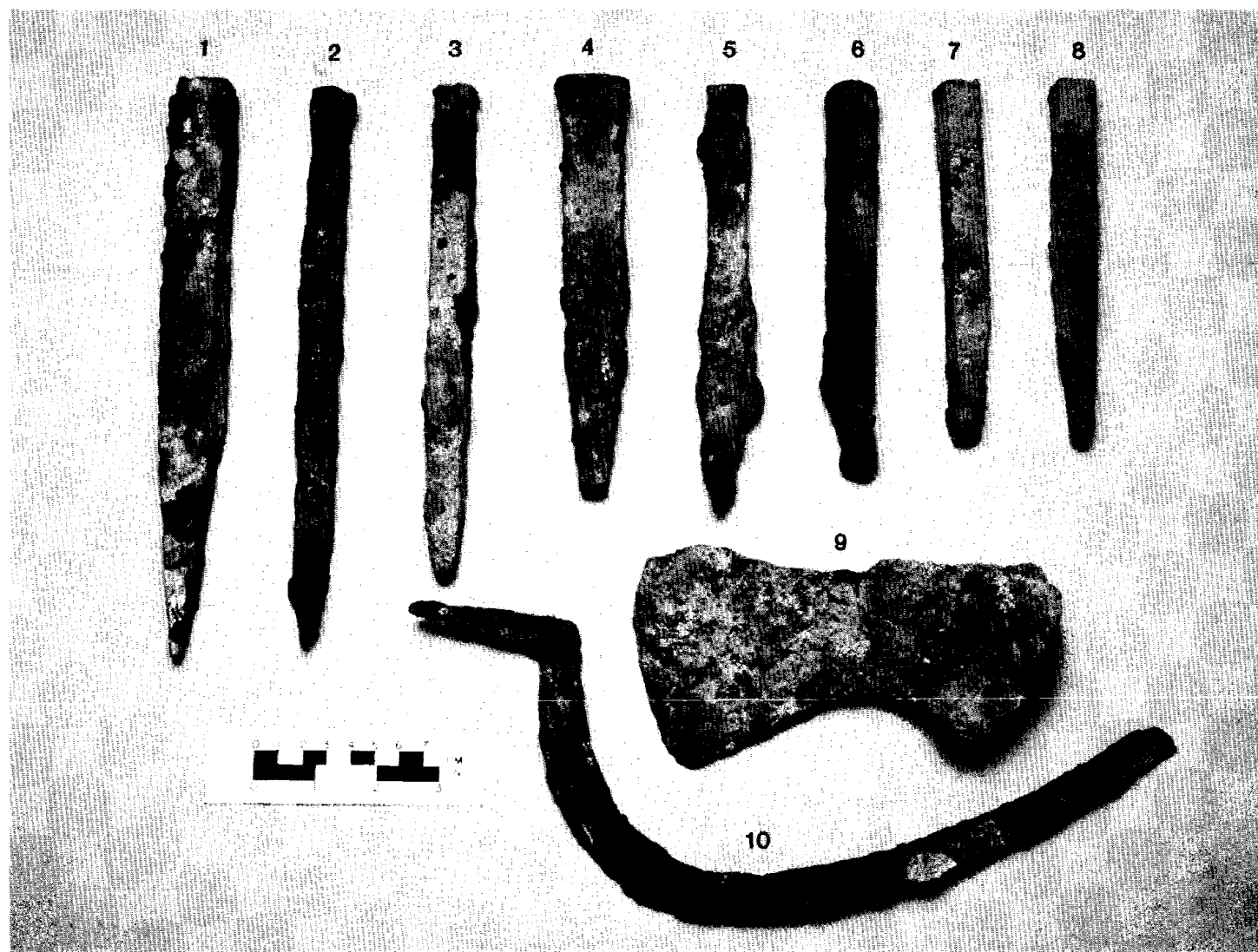
PZ = Plowzone
Lv. = Level

suggesting that the site was used occasionally for stoneworking. These artifacts are the only artifacts that can be definitely ascribed to the Thomas Williams occupation of the site (Plate 17).

A unique and unexpected artifact found at the Williams Site was a three-pound iron cannon ball, recovered from S5W5,

PLATE 17

Stonemason's Points Recovered During Data
Recovery Excavations at the Williams Site



Nos. 1 - 8: Stonemasons points; No. 9: Axe; No. 10: Sickle

the test unit closest to the northern hedgerow and fenceline. Two other three-pound cannon balls have been excavated at sites in the nearby area; one from a private residence located about 2000 feet southwest of Cooch's Bridge, and the other from the Dehorty House Site (7NC-D-124), about 3500 feet east on Old Baltimore Pike (Catts et al. 1989a). The cannon balls may be associated with the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, or the subsequent occupation of the vicinity by British and Hessian troops. An alternate explanation could be that the cannon balls were reused as gate weights after their original military use was fulfilled.

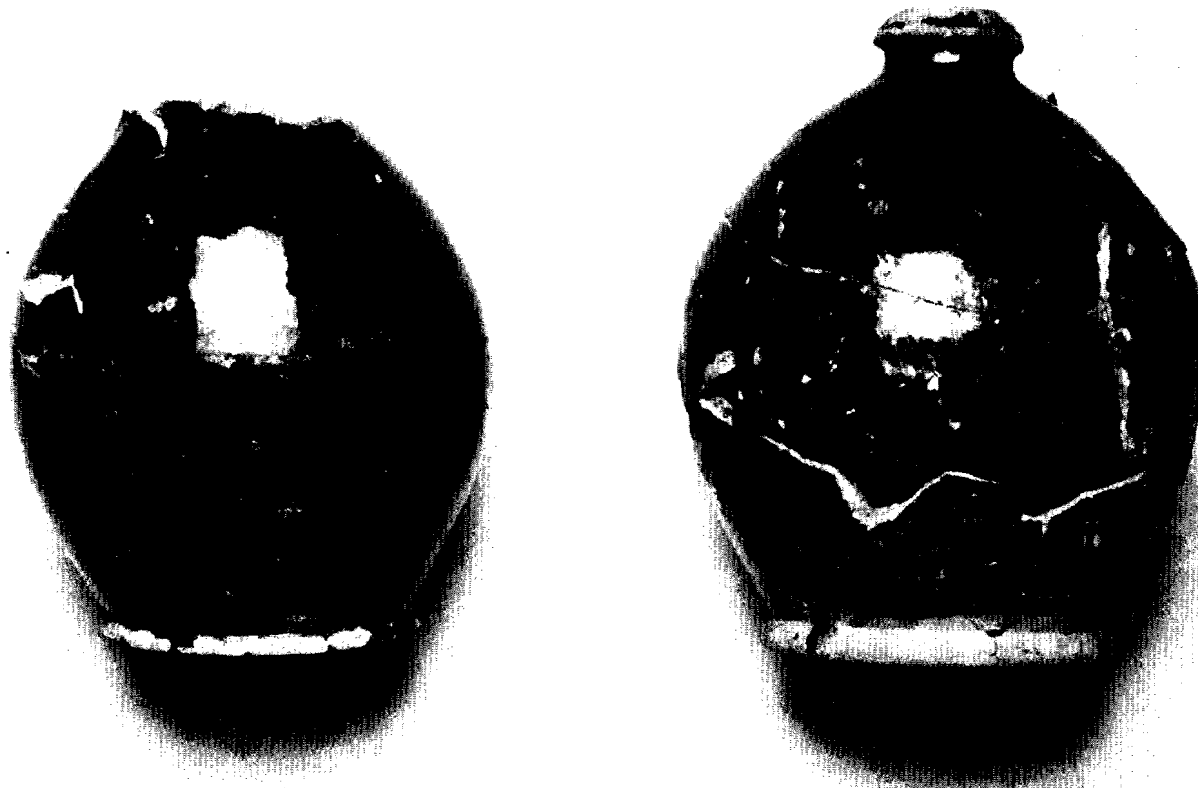
The majority of artifacts recovered from the feature excavations at the Williams Site were found in Features 2, 12, and 17; the other features were much smaller and contained less material. Additionally, most of the subsequent intra- and inter-site analyses were conducted using these features. Therefore, the artifacts found in Features 2 (well), 12 (Structure I), and 17 (Structure II) will be discussed in detail below. The artifacts will be described loosely using South's (1977) functional classification system. Prehistoric artifacts, including flakes, cores, and projectile points, were recovered from the fill of all of these features, sometime in significant numbers. However, since these artifacts are recovered from disturbed contexts, they will not be discussed in the summaries below. Appendix I contains a complete catalog of all of the artifacts recovered from all of the plowzone squares and feature contexts at 7NC-D-130.

Feature 12 (Structure I - Root Cellar)

The Kitchen group of artifacts was made up of ceramics and glass fragments. A total of 174 minimum ceramic vessels were reconstructed from this feature, and of this number 169 could be identified as to type and function. Redware vessels, consisting of hollow and flatware forms, such as milk pans, bowls, and jugs, accounted for 41 vessels, or 23.5 percent of the total. Particularly interesting were the three nearly whole redware jugs (vessel nos. 2, 4, and 10) recovered from the feature fill (Plate 18). Pearlware vessels, consisting of plates, bowls, cups, and saucers accounted for 86 reconstructed vessels, or 49.4 percent of the total. Many of the pearlware vessels, particularly the flatware forms, were based on the presence of only one sherd; rim styles included embossed, green and blue shell-edged, blue transfer-printed, and debased. Pearlware hollow forms included transfer printed, poly-chrome hand-painted, and plain vessels. One pearlware chamber pot (vessel no. 88) was identified. Fourteen creamware vessels were reconstructed, accounting for eight percent of the total from the feature. Included in this group was the nearly complete creamware plate found jammed into the northwest corner between Feature 173 and Feature 12. One creamware pitcher (vessel no. 20) was recovered from this feature, and the sprig-molded floral pattern was similar to other pitchers found in Wilmington (Beidleman et al. 1986). Fifteen porcelain vessels (8.7%) were reconstructed and consisted of cups and saucers. A total of 16 whiteware vessels, or 9.2 percent of the total for the feature were identified, and most of the fragments for these vessels

PLATE 18

Redware Jugs Recovered from
Feature 12 (Structure II)



were found in the upper levels of the feature fill. The remainder of the vessels reconstructed for Feature 12 included one yellowware bowl, and one tin-glazed earthenware plate. All totaled, 103 hollowware forms and 72 flatware forms were reconstructed from Feature 12, or 59 percent and 41 percent, respectively (Plate 19).

Several distinctively marked pearlware vessels were identified in the fill of Feature 12. One was a plate with a "shell border" (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:333) produced by Enoch Wood and Sons. Godden (1964:686) indicates that the firm of Enoch Wood and Sons produced ceramic vessels between 1816 and 1846, thus providing a rough date for this piece. A piece of a hand-painted floral designed vessel was recovered with the mark of "WOOD", again indicating the firm of Enoch Wood. A flatware form recovered from Level 2 of the feature and exhibiting camels in the foreground of the transfer-print, appears to have been part of the Herculaneum Pottery's Indian Series, and might be the "Mausoleum" pattern (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:240-41). Finally, a flatware piece marked "...ANTED/STA...", with the right leg of an eagle was produced by Adams of Burslem, England between 1804 and 1840 (Godden 1964:21). Similarly marked plates were recovered from the store excavations at the Dickson I Site, in Christiana, Delaware (Catts et al. 1989a).

Bottle glass consisted mostly of fragments of clear, olive, and aqua molded bottles, and one clear glass tumbler sherd was recovered. Tablewares included a metal handle and knife blade.

A total of 258 faunal remains were recovered from the excavation of Feature 12. This total consisted of 198 mammal

PLATE 19

Ceramics Recovered from Feature 12 (Structure I)



Nos. 1 and 2: Redware jugs; Nos. 3 and 4: Hand painted polychrome overglaze porcelain; Nos. 5 - 7: Hand painted polychrome pearlware; Nos. 8 and 9: Creamware handle, creamware chamber-pot rim; Nos. 10 and 12: Blue transfer print pearlware plates; No. 11: Hand painted monochrome blue pearlware bowl; No. 13: Blue shell edge pearlware plate; No. 14: Plain creamware plate; No. 15: Slip-trailed redware plate.

TABLE 11

**SUMMARY OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FEATURE 12
(EVANS-BLACK OCCUPATION)**

<u>Species</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>No. of Bones</u>	<u>% of Bone Count</u>
Cow	3	13	5.0%
Pig	4	22	8.5%
Bird [Unspecified]	2	22	8.5%
Sheep	1	2	.8%
Grey Squirrel	1	1	.4%
Catfish	2	6	2.3%
Fish [Unspecified]	2	54	21.0%
Unident. Mammal	--	<u>138</u>	<u>53.5%</u>
Total	14	258	100.0%

and bird bones, 60 fish bones and scales, and 50 oyster shell fragments. Of the total bone count, 138 bones were unidentifiable as to species, leaving slightly less than 50 percent of the bones that could be identified. The minimum number of individual (MNI) animals present in Feature 12 totalled 14, and consisted of four pigs (based on incisors), three cows (based on right scapulae), two unidentified birds (based on humeri), two catfish and two unidentified fish (based on mandibles), one sheep, and one gray squirrel (based on right innominate). Table 11 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from Feature 12.

Faunal specialists have recommended that at least 200 MNI or 1,400 bone fragments are necessary to produce reliable data

about diet (Reitz and Scarry 1985:21). The collection obtained from Feature 12 is clearly too small to allow any precise interpretations or comparisons. However, the dominance of domestic varieties suggests that the inhabitants of the site at the time Feature 12 was filled relied to a great extent on pig, cow, and sheep in their subsistence. The bird remains found are probably domestic varieties as well, reinforcing this pattern. Other local sites, such as the Whitten Road Site (7NC-D-100), though also having a small number of identifiable species, show a similar dependence on readily available domesticated animals.

Architectural group artifacts from Feature 12 included 60 cut nails and one wire nail; the cut nails accounted for 98.3 percent of the total nails recovered. Incidentally, the ratio of cut-to-wire nails found in Feature 42, also associated with Feature 12 and Structure I, was nearly identical, with 90 percent of the nails recovered (10 total) being cut nails. Other architectural artifacts found in the feature fill of Feature 12 included an iron door hinge and miscellaneous metal and brass fragments.

Activity artifacts included a hacksaw blade fragment and an iron hoe, also two small tobacco pipe fragments. Three stonemason's point tips were found in the fill of Feature 12, suggesting that the cellar hole was filled after Thomas Williams arrived at the site. Personal group artifacts included 10 buttons (brass, bone, rubber, and glass), two brass straight pins, and a brass tack.

Feature 17 (Structure II)

The Kitchen group of artifacts from the stone-lined cellar hole of the Williams Site produced 203 reconstructable ceramic vessels, consisting of 68 pearlware vessels (33.5%), 59 whiteware and ironstone vessels (28.6%), 45 redware vessels (22.2%), 13 creamware vessels (6.4%), 16 porcelain vessels (8%), and 2 yellowware and Rockingham vessels (1%). Of this total, 58 vessels were recognizable as flatwares, and 80 were identifiable as hollowwares. Flatware vessel forms included transfer-printed whitewares and pearlwares (vessels 40-50, 59-61, 72, 166, 193), plain ironstone (vessel nos. 116, 122), whiteware (vessels 117, 118, 120, 130, 131), creamware (vessels 39, 40, 52, 176, 182, 188) and pearlware plates (vessel nos. 51, 147, 149, 150, 153-165), a polychrome handpainted pearlware vessel (vessel no. 4), and porcelain saucers and plates (vessels 57, 58, 179, 206). Flatware redware forms included clear-lead glazed and slip-trailed milkpans. Hollow forms included eleven cups (such as vessels 1, 5, 8, 15), fifteen bowls (vessels 27, 28, 13, 180, 181, 183, 197, 201, 204), two redware pitchers (vessels 190 and 192), three tea pots, one chamber pot, and a redware jug. One marked ceramic piece, "J.M. + Co.," was recovered from Feature 17. The precise maker of this flatware vessel is not known, but Godden (1964:724-25) includes several possibilities, all English, with dates of manufacture between 1812 and 1897 (Plate 20).

Twenty complete or nearly whole glass bottles were recovered from the fill of Feature 17 and are summarized in Table 12 (Plate 21). These bottles included amber, clear, aqua

PLATE 20

Ceramics Recovered from Feature 17 (Structure II)

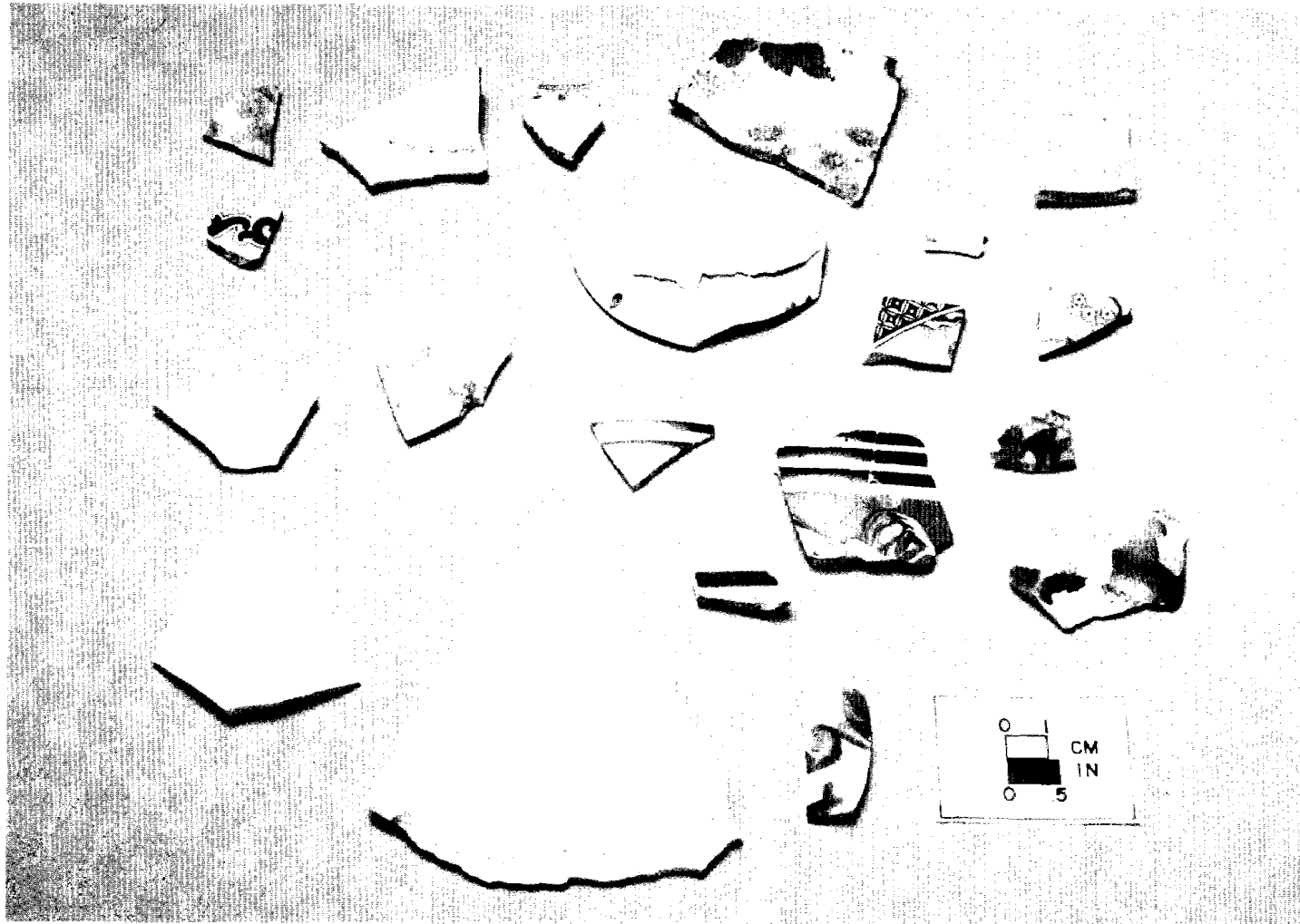


PLATE 21

Bottles Recovered from Feature 17 (Structure II)



TABLE 12

FEATURE 17 (STRUCTURE II) BOTTLES

Bottle Number	Location	Catalog Number	Manufacturing Process	Dimensions and Description	Comments
B1	Lv. 5 SE 1/4	86-2-260	3 piece mold	10 1/4" H.; 2 3/4" ext. base diam.; 3 1/4" shoulder ext. diam.; neck and finish-2 3/4" H.; 2 part finish	glass has a strange light yellow green color, finish is slightly distorted by heat; snap case.
B2	"	"	dip molded w/ kickup	11" H.; 2 3/4" ext. b.d.; 3 3/16" ext. sh.d.; neck and finish-2 12/16" H.; champagne sloped top; dark olive	
B3	"	"	dip molded	11 5/8" H.; 3 3/16" ext. b.d.; 3 5/16" ext. sh.d.; neck and finish-3 3/4" H.; rounded lip	glass is emerald green with slowly tapering houlders; snap case
B4	"	"	blown in at least seven pieces	11 3/8" H. (partial); 3 1/2 ext. b.d.;	olive glass, improved pontil
B5	"	"	blown in ~1 gal. carboy	5 1/4" base w.	13 pieces; dark aqua green with rough pontil
B6	Lv.5 SW	86-2-276	dip molded 6-pieces	~10" H.; 2 11/16" b.d.; 2 3/4" sh.d.; rounded finish	rather clear olive glass; snap case "K" 10

TABLE 12 (cont.)

Bottle Number	Location	Catalog Number	Manufacturing Process	Dimensions and Description	Comments
B7	Lv.5 SE	86-2-276	2 piece mold	9 3/4" H.; 2 9/16" b.d.; 2 13/16" sh.d.;	finish - rounded lip, tapered neck; dark olive glass; embossed on base "K" 10
B8	Lv. 5 SE	86-2-299		8 7/8" H.; 2 3/8" b.d.; 3 1/8" sh.d.; neck and finish - 4" H.	molded and embossed body with hand finished neck with 2 neck rings. amber "JOHN WYETH & BRO. PHILADELPHIA"
B9	Lv. 4 NW 1/4	86-2-265	2 piece	>9" H. (deformed by heat)	amber bulged neck, rounded shoulder with "1" embossed on base
B10	"	"	blown		olive champagne with kickup and large mamelon bail still attached
B11	"	"	dip molded	9 3/8" high	olive
B12	"	"	blown	9 3/8" high;	5 pieces; olive
B13	"	"	3 piece		amber; melted and deformed
B14	"	"	2 piece mold		clear; seagull baking powder
B15	"	"	2 piece mold		agua; melted with bail
B16	"	"	molded		clear; 26 pieces; large whiskey?

TABLE 12 (cont.)

Bottle Number	Location	Catalog Number	Manufacturing Process	Dimensions and Description	Comments
B17	Lv. 4 NW 1/4	86-2-265	blown 6 pieces		olive; champagne with kickup and large mamelon (see B10)
B18	"	"	2 piece mold		amber; bulged neck with 2 piece finish; 2 pieces
B19	"	"	2 piece mold		amber; bulged neck; rounded finish; 3 pieces
B20	Lv. 2 SE 1/4b	"			essence of peppermint bottle

Key

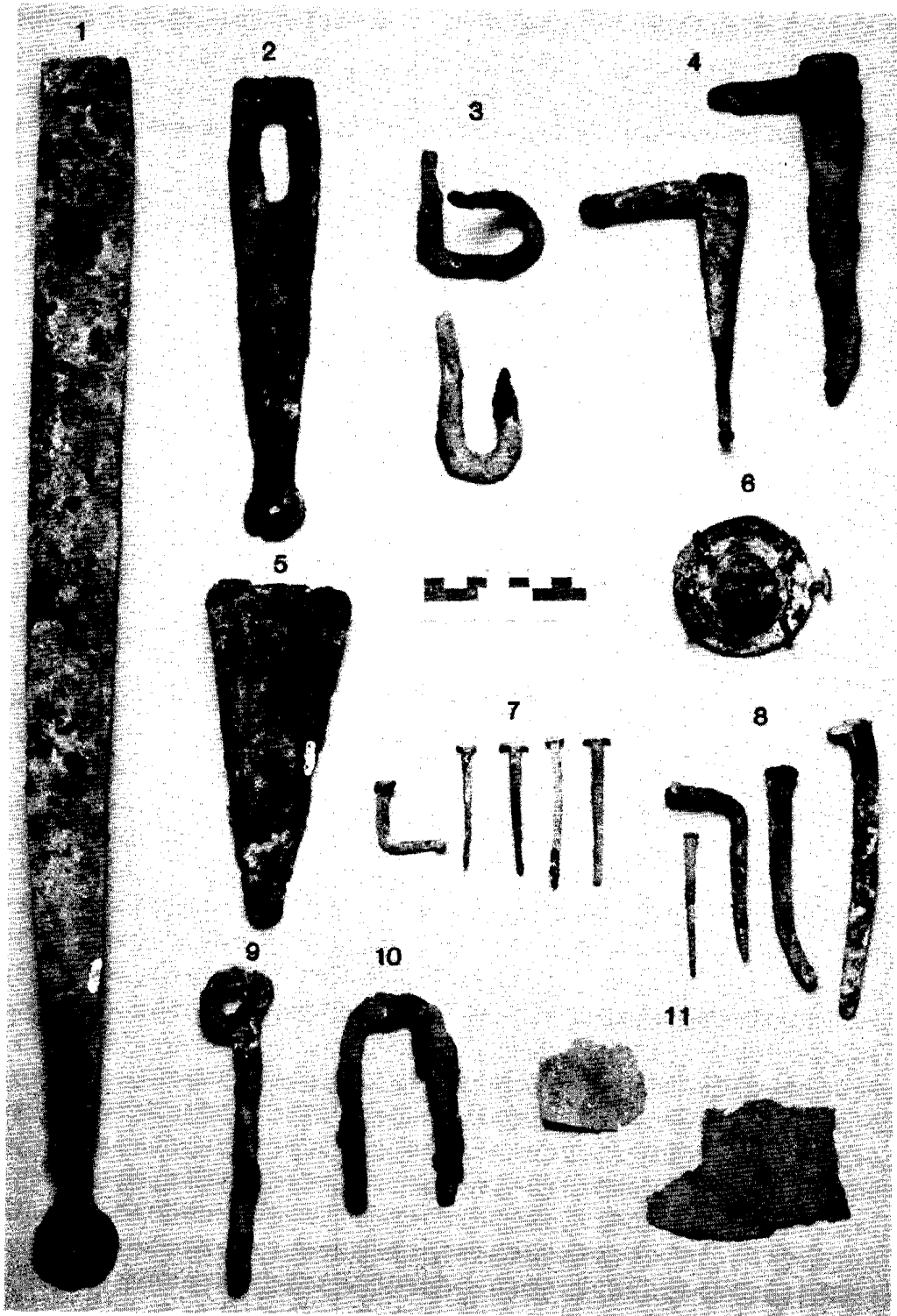
b.d. - base diameter
 sh.d. - shoulder diameter
 H. - height
 ext. - exterior
 w. - width

and olive green samples; several were deformed by heating and melting. Embossed bottles included an amber bottle marked "JOHN WYETH & BRO./PHILADELPHIA", produced in Philadelphia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and an Essence of Peppermint Bottle (Jones 1981:1-57). Other fragments of marked bottles included some from the Foord Bottling Company, which produced bottles in Wilmington in the first part of the twentieth century. Six molded aqua medicinal bottle fragments were collected from Feature 114, beneath Structure II. These fragments were embossed with "HOBENSACK'S/MEDICATED/WORM SYRUP/PHILAD," a company that was in production from 1842 until at least 1895 (Fike 1987:227). Several zinc jar lids, metal flask tops, and a glass bottle stopper were also recovered from Feature 17. Table glass was recovered from within Feature 17, and included fragments of a stemmed wine glass, and cut tumbler rim fragments. Table utensils found included a bone-handled table knife, and several pewter handles.

Architectural group artifacts included 1,363 fragments of clear and aqua window glass and 2,639 nails. The nails further broke down to include 147 wrought nails (5.6% of the total), 1,987 cut nails (75.3%), and 505 wire nails (19.1%). The large number of cut and wrought nails is indicative of the general date of construction of Structure II, and the fact that minor repairs had been carried out on the dwelling is revealed by the number of wire nails present. Bricks, both whole and in fragments, were also recovered from the fill of Feature 17. Other architectural artifacts present included washers, bolts, screw eyes, copper and iron hooks, boxlock parts, and a door

PLATE 22

Architectural Group Artifacts Recovered from Feature 17 (Structure II)



No. 1: Large strap hinge; No. 2: Hasp plate; No. 3: Shutter dogs;
No. 4: Hinge pin spikes; No. 5: Hinge with screws and red paint;
No. 6: Kerosene lamp regulator; No. 7: Wrought nails;
No. 8: Cut nails and spikes; No. 9: Eye bolt; No. 10: Large
staple; No. 11: Sheet tin.

hinge (Plate 22).

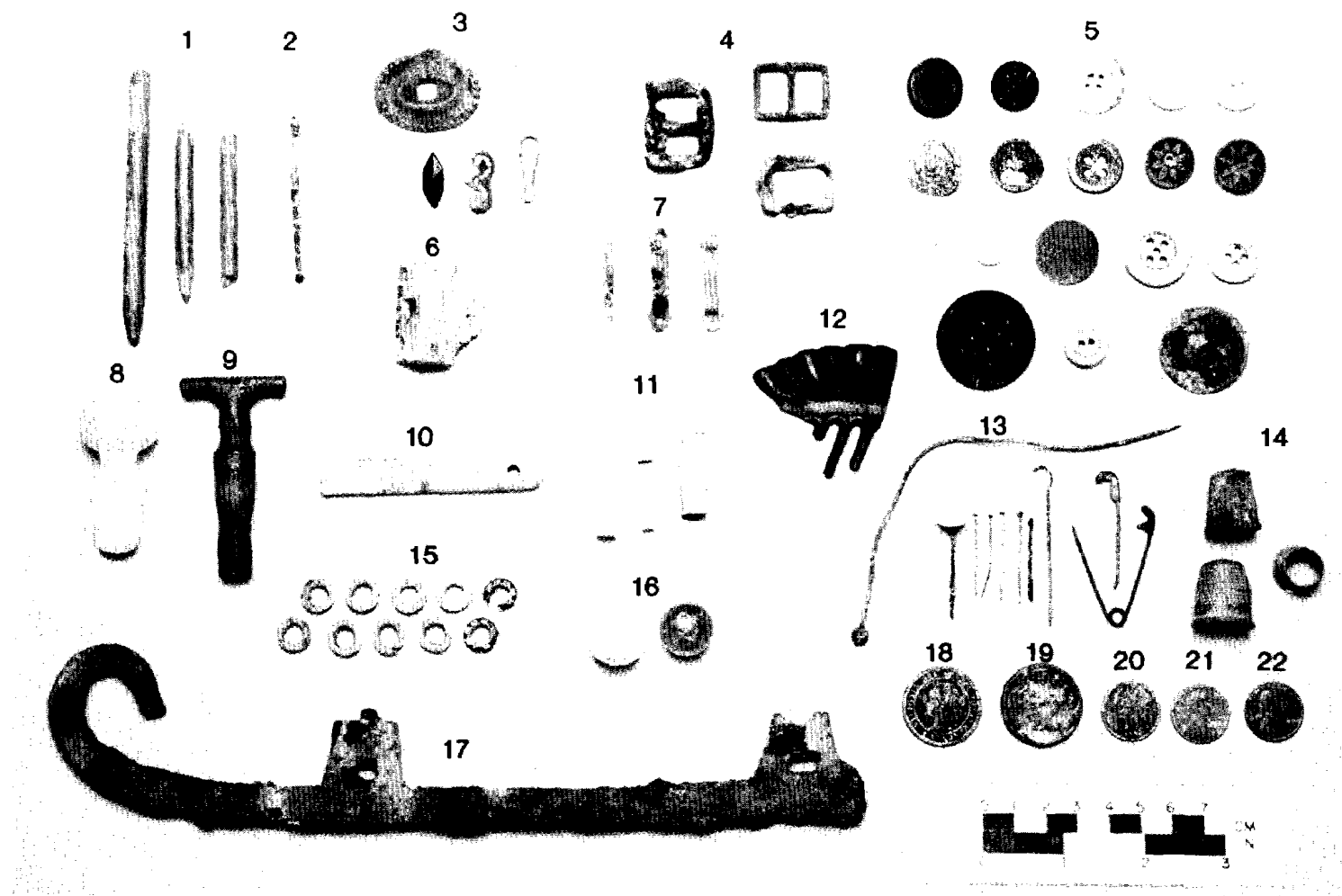
Household artifacts from the personal and furniture categories included 119 lamp glass fragments, metal furniture parts and an ornamental drawer pull, and a wide variety of personal goods similar to those recovered from the plowzone. These artifacts included 132 buttons (bone, brass, iron, copper, glass, mother-of-pearl, and rubber), including one marked "Wannamaker & Brown," iron and brass straight pins, hat pins, and safety pins, bone tooth brush handle fragments, purse opening clasps, an ice skate blade, a metal stick pin, several decorated metal leaves, probably for furniture of personal adornment, slate pencils, porcelain doll parts, clay and glass marbles, buckles and belts, and ten shoe eyelets. Five coins were recovered from Feature 17, and these are summarized on Table 10. These coins included an 1888 Canadian cent, a 1913 U.S. Buffalo nickel, and an 1853 U.S. Liberty Head cent (Plate 23).

An unusual copper badge, inscribed with "Gloria Excelsis Dei," was found in Feature 17; this is clearly Roman Catholic, and suggests that one of the site's occupants could have been of that denomination. Since Sidney Stump is known from documentary sources to have been a Presbyterian, it would seem that Thomas Williams may have been Catholic (Plate 24).

Activity group artifacts included large amounts of coiled barbed wire and regular wire, a whetstone, barrel bands, horse bridle parts, chain links, iron spring parts, and two stonemason's points. Most of these artifacts were probably related to the agricultural use of the site; the exception would

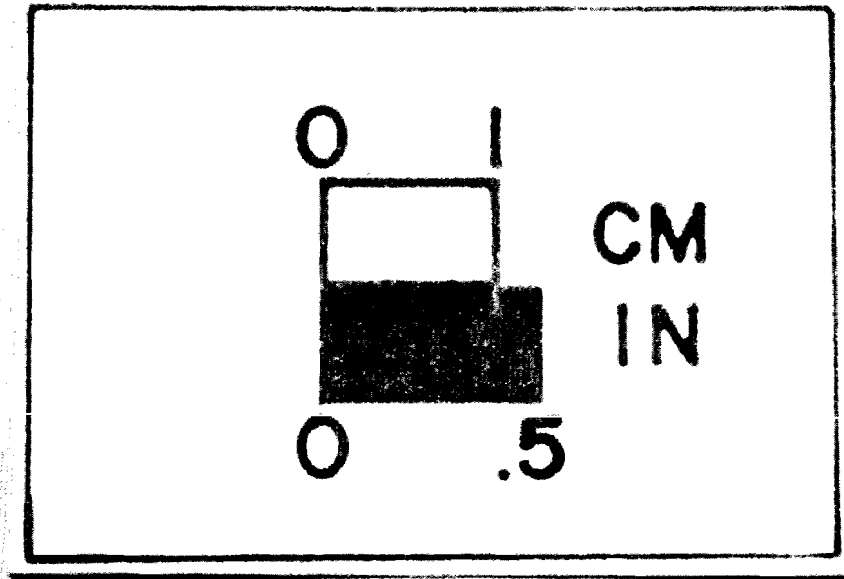
PLATE 23

Household and Personal Group Artifacts Recovered from Feature 17 (Structure II)



No. 1: Three slate pencil fragments; No. 2: Clip from a fountain pen; No. 3: Glass and metal jewelry; No. 4: Small buckles; No. 5: 18 assorted bone, shell, copper, and glass buttons; No. 6: Brass furniture lock plate; No. 7: Three brass belt loops; No. 8: Blown glass stopper; No. 9: Brass gas stop cock; No. 10: Bone toothbrush handle; No. 11: Three clay and one plastic pipe stems; No. 12: Bakelite hair comb; No. 13: One hat pin, two stick pins, five pins, two safety pins; No. 14: Three thimbles; No. 15: 10 shoelace eyelets; No. 16: one porcelain and one glass marble; No. 17: Skate blade; No. 18: 1888 Canadian penny; No. 19: 1853 Liberty head large cent with peined edges; No. 20: 1897 Indian head penny; No. 21: 1910 Lincoln head penny; No. 22: 1912 Lincoln head penny.

Catholic Badge Recovered from
Feature 17 (Structure II)



be the ubiquitous stonemason's points.

Feature 2 (Well)

The Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from this feature consisted mostly of ceramics. A total of 106 ceramic vessels were reconstructed from this feature. Forty-four pearlware vessels (or 40.7% of the total ceramic assemblage) were identified and consisted of transfer-printed, handpainted, shell-edged, and embossed plates, cups and bowls. Whiteware and ironstone vessels accounted for 33 of the reconstructed vessels (30.5%), and included hollowware and flatware forms. Redwares accounted for 24 vessels (22.2%), followed by four porcelain, four creamware, and four stoneware vessels (3.7% each), and one yellowware vessel. There was a total of 73 hollowware forms and 33 flatware forms reconstructed from this feature (Plate 25). Several of the whiteware vessels were hand-painted, pink, green, and black floral designs ("gaudy dutch"), and cross-mended with sherds recovered from Feature 17. Indeed, cross-mending was accomplished with all three of the features detailed here; however, a rough chronology based on the types of vessels present indicates that Feature 12 was the earliest feature filled, and that Features 2 and 17 were more contemporary and filled with secondary debris.

Three bottles were found in the fill of Feature 2 (Plate 26). These bottles included an aqua, machine-molded vessel, embossed with "FOORD/BOTTLING WORKS/WILMINGTON DEL." This vessel was manufactured by the Foord Bottling Company from the late nineteenth century into the second decade of the twentieth century. The other vessels were aqua molded and embossed

PLATE 25

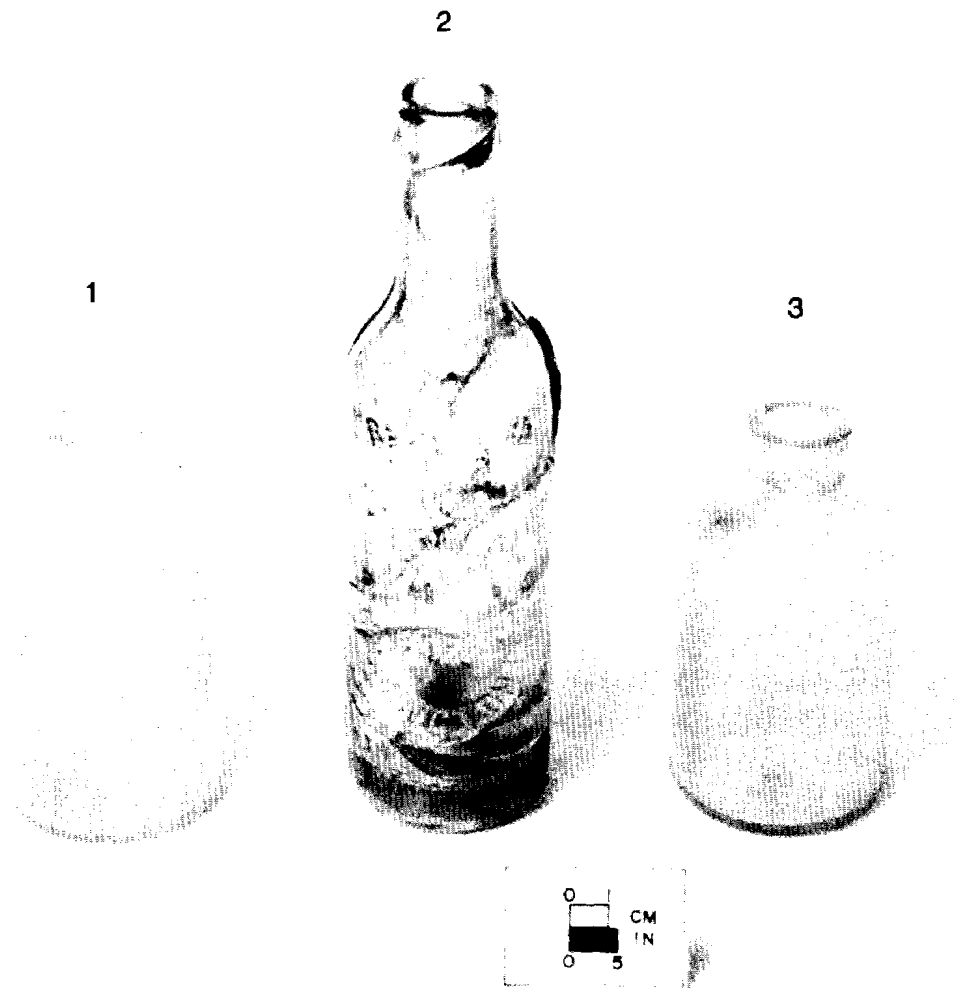
Ceramics Recovered from Feature 2 (Well)



Nos. 1 and 2: Hand painted polychrome whiteware "Gaudy Dutch" plates;
 No. 3: Plain whiteware platter; No. 4 and 6: Blue transferprint
 whiteware vase; No. 5: Cut sponge-decorated ironstone cup;
 No. 7: Stoneware crock base; No. 8: Redware crock rim.

PLATE 26

Bottles Recovered from Feature 2 (Well)



Nos. 1 and 3: "RUMFORD" bottles; No. 2: "FORD BOTTLING WORKS WILMINGTON DEL" bottle.

"Rumford" baking soda bottles, dating from 1880 to 1913. No table glass was found, but a table spoon was recovered. Over 170 fragments of clear lamp glass were found in the feature fill.

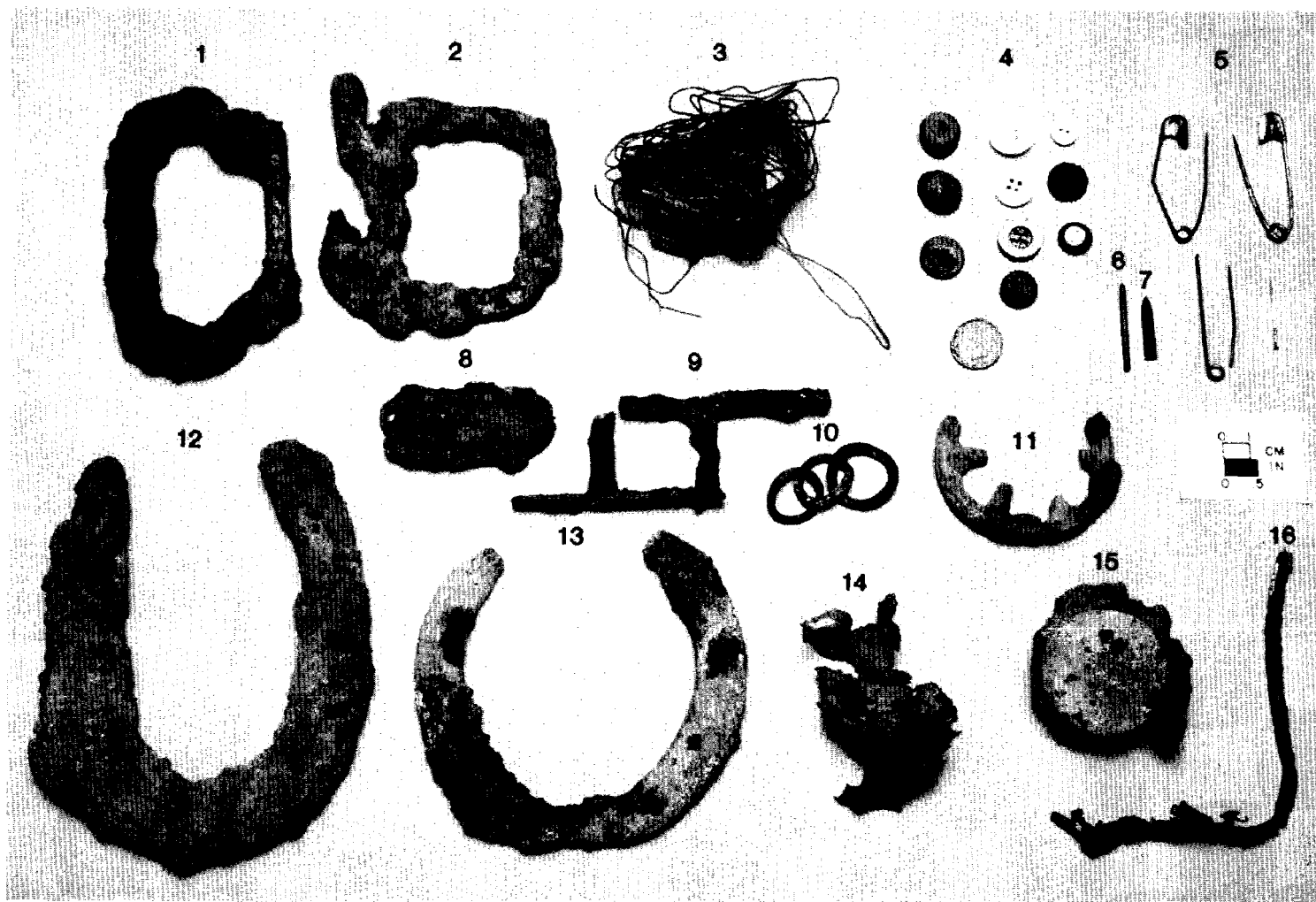
Architectural group artifacts included over 350 fragments of sheet metal and over 200 fragments of tin roofing, stove plates, and door hinges. Nails recovered from Feature 2 totaled 411, including 43 wrought (10.5%), 193 cut (47%), and 175 wire (42.5%). Aqua and clear window glass sherds totaled 337.

As with Feature 17, the most varied category of artifacts recovered from Feature 2 came in the personal and activities groups. Artifacts found included metal handles, two horseshoes, iron and copper chain links, fragments of a metal gas hose, metal and tin can parts, a ball of copper wire, a cast iron toy ladder, safety pins and iron straight pins, buckles, bottle tops, a drawer pull, a file, an iron plate, and parts of a sifter. Fifteen buttons were found, and over 40 pieces of leather, probably parts of shoes; one shoe heel was recovered. Fifteen sherds of tobacco pipes were found. Two worn stonemason's points were found in the feature fill, and several non-local worked stone fragments (Plate 27).

For purposes of examining the faunal remains from the Williams-Stump Site occupation, the bones recovered from Features 2 and 17 will be combined. A total of 2,185 bones were recovered from these two features, of which slightly less than 50 percent could be identified as to species. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present totalled 47, and included a wide variety of species. Domestic species were represented by

PLATE 27

Architectural and Personal Artifacts Recovered from Feature 2 (Well)



No. 1: Iron trunk or furniture handle; No. 2: Bed frame bracket; No. 3: Ball of copper wire; No. 4: Three copper rivets with leather; Assortment of glass, copper, and bone buttons; 1908 Indian head penny; No. 5: Three safety pins and one straight pin; No. 6: Graphite pencil core; No. 7: Bakelite comb tooth; No. 8: Two iron chain links; No. 9: Toy cast iron ladder; No. 10: Copper chain; No. 11: Toy cast iron wheel; Nos. 12 and 13: Worn horseshoes; No. 14: Crumpled can part; No. 15: Shaker top; No. 16: Square can basal seam.

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF FAUNAL REMAINS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE WILLIAMS-STUMP OCCUPATION

<u>Species</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>Bone Count</u>	<u>% of Bone</u>
Pig	8	237	10.8%
Sheep	1	21	1.0%
Cow	5	97	4.4%
White-tailed Deer	1	1	.05%
Cat	2	69	3.2%
Painted Turtle	2	2	.1%
Turtle	1	20	.9%
Turkey	2	6	.3%
Canada Goose	2	7	.3%
Bird [Exact Species Unk.]	--	363	16.6%
Grey Squirrel	2	5	.2%
Rabbit	7	29	1.3%
Rat	5	41	2.0%
Opposum	2	10	.5%
Fox	1	1	.05%
Mouse	1	1	.05%
Raccoon	2	14	.6%
Muskrat	3	20	.9%
Fish	--	77	3.5%
Unident. Mammal	--	1123	51.4%
Enamel Fragments	--	31	1.4%

TABLE 13 (cont.)

Unident.			
Amphibian	--	4	.2%
Catfish	--	5	.2%
Human Tooth	--	<u>1</u>	<u>.5%</u>
Total	47	2185	100.0%

eight pigs (Sus scrofa), five cows (Bos taurus), one sheep (Ovis aries), and two cats (Felis domesticus). Wild varieties dominated the assemblage, and included several species of birds, including turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo) and Canada geese (Banta canadensis), seven rabbits, five rats, three muskrats (Ondatra zibetnicus), two opossum (Didelphis marsupialis), two raccoons (Procyon lotor), two grey squirrels (Sciurus griseus), three turtles, a fox (Vulpes fulva), and a mouse. Aquatic species included an unknown number of fish, including catfish. Also found in Feature 17 was a human wisdom tooth. Table 13 summarizes the faunal assemblage recovered from Features 2 and 17. Walnut and peach pits were also recovered from these features as well as 62 oyster and clam shells.

The faunal collection from the Williams-Stump occupation of the site is definitely large enough, based on the work of Reitz and Scarry (1985:21), to allow some interpretation and comparisons with the remains from Feature 12 and other local sites. The most obvious difference between these features and Feature 12 is the discrepancy in reliance on domestic species represented by the two assemblages. Feature 12 is predominantly domestic (57%), while the Williams-Stump features are dominated by wild species (66%). The wild species represented include

deer, rabbit, muskrat, raccoon, opossum, fox, and squirrel. Of these species, cut marks were observed on raccoon, muskrat, and rabbit bones. The cow bones found in the Williams-Stump features reveal that much of this species was consumed by the site occupants. Bones recovered ranged from skull fragments to ribs and humeri to metacarpals and phalanxes, indicating complete utilization of the animal. Meat cuts represented were mostly ribs, followed by rump and shanks. The types of pig bones recovered suggest a diet of hams, hocks, joints, ribs, and some shoulders.

The type of dietary pattern represented by the faunal collection recovered from the Williams-Stump features is similar to a pattern identified by Larry McKee at the late eighteenth-century Kingsmill slave quarters (McKee 1987). Based on the consumption of low quality items supplemented by foraging, he has termed this strategy "opportunistic collecting." The Williams-Stump features showed a dependence on a variety of wild game, much of which had limited commercial value (i.e., hides), and low quality cuts of beef, pork and sheep. The Dickson II Site, the home of a poor black tenant in the village of Christiana, and a contemporary of Sidney Stump, exhibited a strikingly similar dietary pattern (Catts et al. 1989a:182-186), suggesting that these sites are representative of lower socioeconomic foodways. Contrasted with these collections is the faunal assemblage from the Thomas Cuff house (Catts 1989) in Chestertown, Maryland, the residence of a prominent, landowning pre-Civil War black laborer. The Cuff assemblage showed similar

lower quality domestic meat cuts as those seen at the rural Delaware sites, but had much less reliance on wild species, indicating that domestic meat cuts may be status indicators of site occupants. Additional investigations at domestic sites with adequate faunal collections need to be conducted to more fully explore this possibility.

INTRASITE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The occupation of the Williams Site from 1791 to circa 1930 can be divided into three separate chronological periods, each with distinctive characteristics that are reflected in the archaeological remains. The first period, the Tenant Occupation, dates from 1791 to 1846. The second period is the Williams Family Occupation, or Stonemason Occupation, which dates from 1846 to 1875. The final period is the Sidney Stump, or Black Laborer Occupation, dating from 1875 to circa 1930. The results of the soils analyses and plowzone artifact distributions will be presented below, followed by overall intra-site interpretations based on the archaeological and historical evidence.

SOILS ANALYSIS

The chemical analysis of the soils from the Williams Site was undertaken because it has been shown that archaeologically-derived patterns or concentrations of certain soil trace elements can be correlated with the occurrence of particular activities which are reflective of site usage or human behavior (Sopko 1983:24-30; McManamon 1984; Custer et al. 1986). Besides providing a more generalized understanding of spatial